LOUIS KING'S FATAL SHOT. THE SUICIDE OF EX-GOV, KING'S GRAND-

SON AT THE OLD HOMESTEAD,

Becalling the Sad End of his Uncle Preston King-Shooting Himself white Visiting the Old Home-The Aberration of Mind that Binded him to his Brilliant Prospects. Louis King, son of Richard King of this elty grandson of the late ex-Gov. John A King, and a member of the banking firm of Meyers, Butherford & Co., 40 and 42 Exchange place, committed suicide on Friday evening at the old homestead of Gov. King, near the village of Jameica, L. I. Mr. King was only 80 years of age. He was unmarried, and he lived with his father and a brother at the Berkley House, cor-par of Fifth avenue and Ninth street. He was in the habit of visiting the old country homestead shout once a month, usually riding out on his ddle horse, in preference to taking the cars his physician having recommended horseback riding as a healthful and invigorating exercise. Mr. King bore a remarkable resemblance to his grandfather, the ex-Governor, and for that

reason he was a favorite among the numerous descendants of the John A. King of history. On Friday morning Mr. King sent a despatch to Mr. Moyrs, the senior partner of the firm of Meyrs, Rutherford & Co., saying he would not be at the office that day, as he was going to pay a visit to his relatives and friends in Jamaica. He reached Jamaica early in the forenoon of Friday and after passing some time at the old King homestead with his maiden aunt, Miss Camelia King, he went out and called on several friends and acquaintances. He appeared to be in low spirits, and it is said that he repeated on that day his wish that he were dead, saying, as he had often said before, that he had nothing to live for. He alluded several times to the fact that he had left his saddle horse behind this time, and said that the reason he did not bring him was because of the bad condition of the

Miss King's coachman, who was at work in the stables, heard the report of a pistol, but paid no attention to it, thinking somebody was shooting at rats. A quarter of an hour later the coachman went to the house for his supper, and casually inquired who had been shooting at rats. He had no sooner got the reply that nobody had been shooting at rats than Miss King sent for

him and told nim to go up to the village and find her nephew, as he had not returned for dinnor.

The King mansion, as it is called by the people of Jamaica, is about a third of a mile from the rairoad station, in the direction of Huntar's Point. It is a very large, handsome wooden house, painted white. It stands well back from Fulton street, and is surrounded by queient trees. The cars of the Long Island Rairoad pass close by the white picket fense has borders the grounds in front, and the stables are some distance to the rear of the house. During the lifetime of Gov. King it was not an unusual thing for as many as thirty or forty members of the King family to be gathered in social reunion at this house in one day.

The coachman, after soouring the village, returned and told Miss King that he could find no trace of her nephew, at which Miss king became alarmed. By this time it had grown very dark. The coachman was told to continue his search, and gut others to help him. Then Brennan recollected the sound of the pistol shot that he had heard shortly after 6 o'clock, and he went searching around the barn, not however, with much expectation of finding Mr. King there. While passing near an outhouse used for storing corn. Brennan stumbled over some object, and stooping he discovered that it was a human bolng. He quickly gave the alarm, lights were brought, and it was found hat the object over which Brennan had stumbled was the dead body of Mr. King. While Brennan rushed up the street to summon all the doctors of the village, some friends to the house. The body was not found lying on the ground, as would be informed from the language of Brennan, who said be stumbled over it. Mr. King had apparently stad own on the stump of a tree near the sida of the corn house, and had shot himself in the mouth with a five-barrelled revolver, which was found by his side. He did not fall & the ground, but was found still no astitung position, with his shoulder reclaining against the side of the corn house, and his head bent forward.

lay near him on the ground.

Drs. Charles H. Barker, William D. Wood, and Philip N. Wood were soon at the King residence. Dr. William Wood is the Coroner. On making an examination he found no external wound, and it was subsequently ascertained that the ball—which was of 32-100 calibro—was the ball-which was of 32-100 callbre-was n the dead man's brain. By probing it cound that the direction of the ball was that had it passed entirely through it I have come out at the top and back of the It was concluded that death had been

ling was known to almost everybody in Mr. King was known to almost everybody in he village, and as soon as the news of his self-asstruction spread among the people there was great excitement, and nothing else was talked of. By 95, P. M. Coroner Wood had got togother a jury of seven men and the inquest was segment. The men who served on the jury were John N. Crane, cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city; John B. Fleury, an insurance agent; James A. Fleury of the Custom House; George I. Peck, the village druggist; William M. Fock, manufacturer; Charles A. Stewart, an asurance agent, of this city; and John L. batter of Jamales. The inquest issted from an interest of Jamales. The inquest issted from his until nearly midnight. Brennan, the conshman, who has been in the service of the family for twenty-seven years, was the principal witness. He iestified to the facts as related above. The jury found that Mr. King came to his death by a pisic shot, and that it was done by his own hand during temperary mental aberration.

Mr. King was born in Philade shiris but sport ness. He testified to the facts as related above. The jury found that Mr. King came to his death by a pistol shot, and that it was done by his own hand during temporary mental aberration.

Br. King was born in Philancephia, but apont a good part of his youthful years at the Jamaica homestend. He received a good education, and then went into business. For several years past he has been threatened with some cerebral disorder, and, following the advice of his physician, br. William A. Hammond, he spent the last two summers in European travel. It is said that some one had told him that he was threatened with softening of the brain, and that this helped to worry him. The site of his uncle. Freston King, who loaded his pockets with buckshot and jumped from a North River ferryboat, is still fresh in the memory of many thousands. It is supposed that this also preved upon Louis King's mind. Mr. King's father, Richard King, is cashier of the Bank of Commerce, Richard King, was named after the father of Rufus King, who was alinister to Great Britain under Presiders on the several control of the service of the sake to be recalled, but was urged to remain, and did so until 1904, when, on his return, he took up his residence in Jamaica, where his doscendant ended his life. In 1813 Rufus King's was United States Senator, and in 1816 he was the Federalist candidate for Governor of this State. His son, John Alsop King, so named after the father of Congress from 1849 to 1851, and Governor of the State of New York from 1857 to 1859. He died to Jamaica, while king's wife, sorved several terms in the Legislature of this State, was a momber of Congress from 1849 to 1851, and Governor of the first to which Mr. Ring belonged were greatly surriched and shocked at the news of the suicide. They said that Mr. Ring was well off in this world's goods, and they knew of the suicide. They said that Mr. Ring was well off in this world's goods, and they knew of the suicide. They said that Mr. Ring belonged were greatly surriched and shocked at t years old and had always found him to be strictly honest, upright, and conscientions. Mr. Rutherford said that young Mr. Ring had been known to be a victim at times, of melancholia. This gave him a disposition to be retired and uncommunicative at intervals, but when he found himself in the company of old friends he was jovial and companionable. For some time he had seemed to have conceived the idea that he was it danger of being expelled from the banking from on account of the fallure of his health. He had been assured that he should always retain his position in connection with the firm, no mailer what might be the state of his health. This being the case, both Mr. Meyers and Mr. Rutherford were at a loss to account for the suicide.

The Albany County Republican Assembly District Conventions yealerday residend the delegates to the Uties Convention, heretotors elected, as follows: First

THE ARTHUR-KELLY ALLIANCE.

Why the Committee on Cities Boes Not Com-ALBANY, Feb. 14 .- The Committee on Cities was granted the special privilege of visiting New York some ten days ago. No movement has yet been made to go. The Committee explain this by the fact that they have been very hard at work here, and this is true. The Chairman, Mr. Varnum, is one of the most industrious and painstaking workers in committee, and he keeps the members hard at it. But that is not the reason why New York has not been reached. The trouble, as I learned to-day, is that there is a hitch in the arrangements that have been made between Gen. Arthur and John Kelly. The difficulty is only as to methods, and does not touch the purpose of these two leaders. There is now no question about the perfect understanding that exists between Gen. Arthur and John Kelly, and that understanding is that Mr. Kelly is to be given by Republican legislation the control of sufficient patronage to hold enough of his following to prevent the pos-

sibility of a Democratic majority in New York. Three bills have already been drawn up with that end in view. The purpose is apparent in each of them. They are designed to give Mr. Kelly the control of a large patronage in New York. The trouble is that each of these bills has contained some provisions about which there is a disagreement of opinion, either as to its availability or as to its ability to do all that the beneficiaries hope from it. That is the reason why the Cities Committee does not visit New York. When a bill shall have been prepared satisfactory to all it will be presented, referred to the Committee, and it will not be many days after before the Committee will be found in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It is apparent to any one who maets the managers here that the Republicans rely implicitly upon help from John Kelly. The recent conference held here by Kelly managers is now regarded as having been designed as much as an earnest of Kelly's intention to act in good faith, as for any threatening purposes toward the Tilden branch of the party.

In addition to this, legislation will be, and has already been so shaped that the old Canal Ring Democrats, who voted so largely with Kelly last fall, will be made as useful for Republican purposes next November. It has been even intimated that possibly another branch of the State Government might be inclined to deal leniently with some of the Canal Ring members.

All political action will be deferred until after the coming Republican Convention, but after this there will be enough of it.

The confident tone and manner of the Repub lloan managers here are apparent. They seem to know just what is to be done and just how, and to fear and expect no opposition. They are as confident that the State of New York will, by reason of the alliance and bargains that have been and will be made, give its electoral vote to the Chicago nominee as they are as to the personality of that nominee.

ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES.

Judge Robertson and Gen. Husted to go to the

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County held a convention at White Plains yesterday and selected David Cromwell, James C. Cooley, and James H. Moran as delegates, and F. W. Hall, H. C. Henderson, and E. B. Long as alternates to represent the district in the State Convention to be held at Utica on the 25th inst. The Republicans of the Third Assembly Dis-

trict held a convention at Armory Hall, Mount Kisco. Wm. H. Robertson, James W. Husted, and George Brandreth were elected delegates to the State Convention. It is understood that they go unpledged, but are pronounced against Grant or Conkling and in favor of Blaine or Washlurne.

Grant or Conkling and in favor of Blaine ör Washburne.

The Republican primary meeting for the town of North Hempstead, L. L. to appoint delegates for the First Assembly District Convention of Queens County, to be held on Tuesday next, in Roslyn, was held on Friday evening in J. N. Pearsall's Pavilion Hail, in Roslyn, About thirty Espublicans were present. H. W. Eastman was made Chairman, and J. R. Willett and W. H. Germaine Secretaries. The following delegates were appointed: Samuel Willetts, William H. Germaine, John A. Pryor, Townsond Levi, Albert H. Mackey, and John H. Trendwell. Two delegates were elected for each election district. Then the question was debated whether the delegates should be instructed or not to favor a particular candidate. This candidate was tacity agreed to be Gen, Grant,

structed or not to layor a particular candidate. This candidate was tacily agreed to be Gen, Grant.

Benjamin D. Hicks, Chairman of the County Committee, thought, he said, that the delegates should be left free to use their own judgment. There is an unwritten law in this country for-bidding an occupant of the Presidential chair from running for it a third time. He believed that that law ought to be respected.

Prof. Ordronaux said that there is no law against a third term, and nothing to prevent the White House being occupied for the third time by one man. It might not be judicious, however, to head the Republican ticket with Gen, Grant's name; yet prominent lawyers in Washington had told him that no one could legally prevent Gen. Grant's taking the Presidential chair if elected.

Mr. John A. Pryor said emphatically that it would be a disgrace to the Republican party if it should think that no man is capable of being President but Gen. Grant. Mr. Pryor asserted that if Gen. Grant were nominated at Chicago, he would not vote for him. Mr. Pryor's speech was listened to without any demonstration by his hearers, and he afterward said that he believed himself to be the only outspoken anti-Grant man in the primary.

Then Mr. A. H. Mackey and Mr. Samuel Willetts, the latter of whom is a delegate, said that they were for Gen. Grant for three, lour, or flye terms.

Finally an expression of opinion was taken and four were not outspoken. They were counted, therefore, for Gen. Grant. Senator J.

and four were not outspoken. They were counted, therefore, for Gen. Grant. Senator J. G. Blaine was the favorite by a majority of six votes. It was decided at last that the delegates to the Convention would go uninstructed by their constituents.

FRED DOUGLASS TESTIFYING.

His Explanation of why the Freedman's Bank WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- The Senate Select Committee on the Freedman's Bank examined to-day Frederick Douglass, former President, and Mesers. Tompkins and Augusta, bookkeepers of the institution. Marshal Douglass testified that soon after his appointment as President, the discovered that the bank was unsound. He made known his discovery to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Benate, who speedily enacted the legislation which placed the Institution in the hands of the present Commissioners. He testified that he was the only trustee of the concern that had any deposits there when the bank falled, and that at one time he lent \$10,000 to tide it over impending difficulties. He believed that the present Commissioners had done the very best that could possibly have been done to realize upon the assets of the company, and that their administration had been judicious and faithful in the highest degree. When asked his opinion as to the cause of the bank's failure. Mr. Douglass said that the principle on which it was founded was a defective one; that no moneyed institution based upon class or race preferences could hope to be permanently successful. Bookkeeper Tompkins, in defence of the charge that the ledger pages containing his account were missing testified to the books on several occasions had to be sent to Philadelphia to be rebound. Ex-Inspector Sperry and Bookkeeper Augusta corroborated his testimony. and Meesrs. Tompkins and Augusta, bookkeep-

MR. FRANK LESLIE'S WILL

THE BEGINNING OF THE TRIAL TO DE-TERMINE AS TO ITS VALIDITY.

Testimony of the Lawyer who Brew Up the Document-Account of an Interview with Mr. Lealie Shortly Before his Death. The trial to test the validity of the will of the late Frank Leslie was bogun yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Ex-Judge Fullerton examined witnesses to prove the validity of the will. John Townshend represented the other side. Mrs. Leslie and Alfred Leslie were

Mr. Edward N. Dickerson, a lawyer, testified that he had known Frank Leslie intimately and acted professionally for him for many years. He had prepared the will at his direction, and afterward signed it as a subscribing witness. It was executed in proper form, and, so far as ie could judge, Frank Lealle in making it was uninfluenced by any one. The witness was instructed to draw it up the day before it was executed, the testator being then in sound mental condition and in good general health, although he was confined to his house by the cancer which caused his death. The will last cancer which caused his death. The will last made was, for the most part, similar to one that Frank Leslie formerly executed. When the witness took it to him he was accompanied by his cierk, Mr. Evans, who was one of the subscribing witnesses. Mr. Leslie was waking up and down his room when the witness entered, and some minutes clapsed before the cierk was called in from an ante-room. Mr. Leslies said that he wished Mr. Evans to see that he was in sound mental condition, and he talked with the young man for some time, after which the will was duly signed and executed. Mr. Leslie declaring it to be his last will and testament. At the time the will was made Frank Leslie, the witness said, was engaged in a law suit with his son Henry, who had taken his name, with the addition of "Jr." and was trinking a paper. Alfred Leslie, also, was publishing a rival periodical, and Frank Loslie spoke very bitterly to the witness of the conduct of both his sons, which, he said, had brought him to the condition he was then in, and he attributed his approaching death to their undutiful behavior. The first will was drawn up and executed in the witness's office, and at that time and afterward Mr. Leslie spoke freely of his wife, childron, and family connections. He said his sons had shown their hostility to him by deserting him to the will his reasons for disinheriting them. He was told that he need not do so, and he expressed himself pleased. He said that he wished to dispose of his property for his wife's benefit alone. He declared that he had always treated his sons kindly, and done everything he could for them, but they had behaved very ungenerously in return. The most impressive conversation the witness had with Frank Leslie was when he called upon him just after he had been told by his physicians that his disease must terminate fatally within a few days—rehaps within a few hours. He had been assured that he could not, under the most favorable circumstances, live longer than ten days. The witness found him lying on the sofa, v made was, for the most part, similar to one that

by the hand, and Mr. Dickerson sat down beside him on the sofa.

"I must die." said the sick man, "within a few days."

The witness said he did not yet despair of his ultimate recovery.

"On, no," replied Mr. Leslie, "My race is very short now. I do not believe I shall be alive three days from now, and I want to say something to you in the presence of death. My poor wife has been greatly injured by the reports that have been spread about her conduct before ner marriage with me. I wish now to assure you that there is not a particle of truth in such slanders. She is one of the best women that ever lived, and she made a great sacrifice when she consented to marry me. I wish you to remember this, and to assert it at all times when the subject is broached."

"He smiled as he spoke," continued the witness, "and I was so affected that I was obliged togo into the back room to cenecal my emotion. His mind at that time was quite clear. I had often heard him speak affectionately of his wife, but never as solemnly as at that moment."

Under cross-examination. Mr. Dickerson said that when he received instructions to prepare the will there were present in the room Frank Leslie, Mrs. Leslie, and himself. After he had drawn it up he thought that, from the positions occupied by all the parties concerned, there would probably be a contest over it, but the small seal which was upon one corner of the document was not put there by him with a view of making it stronger, and he had no recollection of putting it there at all. Mrs. Leslie was present when the will was executed. One morning Mr. and Mrs. Leslie were married at St. Thomas's Church in Fifth avenue, and after that time Mr. Leslie always spoke of Mrs. Leslio as his wife. When he was giving directions for the drawing up of his will he caulioned the witness to be careful that no mistake or confusion should arise between the identity of the lady to whom he bequeathed his property and the one from whom he was divored some years ago. take or confusion should arise between the identity of the lady to whom he bequeathed his property and the one from whom he was divorced some years ago. The witness alleged that he had never received a dollar for any service he had rendered to Frank Lesile, nor did he ever expect or wish to receive one. Whenever he called at Frank Lesile's house, except on one occasion Mrs. Lesile's house, except on the called at Frank Lesile was with her hisband. When he was very sick the witness asked him if he should communicate with his sons, but he said he did not wish he say Alfred in the room where his father's dead body lay. Mrs. Lesile, too, in the witness's hearing, asked her husband if he did not wish to see his sons, but he said he did not. When he proposed to make his will, Mrs. Lesile said, 'Oh don't mind that now; waif until you get better.' But he answered: 'Well, whether I die or get better.' I want this done.'

When the witness spoke of "Henry Leslie.' Mr. Townshend said his name was Frank Leslie, and he wished to be so called.

Ex-Judge Fullerton said his name was Harry Leslie, and he wished to be so called.

Ex-Judge Fullerton said his name was Harry Leslie, and the witness added: "Why, I know his name well enough. It's Harry Leslie.' Mr. Townshend argued that a man might change his name whenever he pleased, and the Surrogate said that when Mr. Leslie himself was on the witness stand his wishes in this respect might, perhaps, be accoded to, but the witness should be allowed to call him as he had known him.

Mr. Townshend—Then when the witness says Harry we are to understand that he means Frank?

Fx-Judge Fullerton—He don't mean anything of the kind. He means Harry.

There was some argument about the words Frank Leslie used in speaking of his wife wh

TELLING A STRANGE STORY.

The Long Island College Hospital Physicians Mystified by a Woman. A young woman of respectable appearance was arrested at Hamilton Ferry, on Friday night, as she quitted the ferry house, on a charge of intoxication, because she staggered on reaching the street, and seemed unable to walk. She was locked up in a cell in the Butler street police station. In the night it was found that she was suffering from sickness instead of being drunk, and she was removed in the ambulance to the Long Island College Hospital. She there told a strange story to Ambulance Surgeon Plympton. She said that the name of Jane Anderson, which she gave in the police station, was not her true name; that she was married and respectably connected in New York city, and would not disclose her true name, fearing to bring disgrace upon her husband. On Wednesday last, also said, she was on her way to a steamship office to buy a ticket to Scotland, when she met a female friend who induced her to visit a house, the localism of which she refuses to disclose. While there she was drugged and was assuited by six men. She was kept in the house until Friday, nearly all of the time under the influence of drugs, and on Friday night she managed to apply for admission to some hospital where she could be treated for her injuries. On leaving the fortybout size became faint, and, as she was still suffering from drugs, she stagged and was then arrested by a policeman, who thought she was drunk. She was suffering sovere pain when admitted to the hospital, and is yet in much distrees.

The woman is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches tail, of dark complexion, and dark hair, and she wore a black merine dress and a biase straw hat. She seems to be educated and respectable, and her case is a mystery to the hospital officials. She will not reveal the place where she claims that she was druwed. night, as she quitted the ferry house, on a charge of intoxication, because she staggered

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1880. MRS. WILLIAM M. TWEED.

What is Remembered of Her where 51 Spent the Happy Part of Her Life.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. William M. Twood in Paris on Friday was a frequent topic of conversation in this city yesterday, especially in the Seventh Ward, where she was born and brought up, where she was married, and where she lived with her husband un-til a year or two before his downfall. Her father, who died about six months ago, leaving her about \$36,000 as her share of his estate, was Joseph C. Skaden. Her name was Mary. At the time of her marriage Mr. Tweed was about 25 years old and she was several years younger. Her father was a well-to-do brush manufacturer in Pearl street. In 1849 they lived in Butgers street, near Madison. Mr. Skaden gave his daughter, soon after her marriage, the gave his daughter, soon after her marriage, the three-story brick house, 197 Henry street, where she lived until the time of her removal from the Seventh Ward to the Fifth avenue rasidence, when trouble overtook her. This house stood on leased ground belonging to the Rutgers estate. She gold it when she removed from it for \$3,000. Mary Skaden is remembered as a bright-faced, interesting girl. She was never fond of dress, and when her husband controlled millions of dollars, it is said of her by her old friends in the Seventh Ward that she remained as plain and simple in her manners as ever. She was deeply interested in her children, and is credited with bringing up a good family notwithstanding the exceptional temptations to which they were exposed. There were four boys and four girls. Two of the latter married two brothers, named McGinnis of New Orleans, and another married a Mr. Frederick W. Doughas, from whose house in East Seventy-seventh street Mr. Tweed's funeral took place. The fourth daughter, for whom he is said to have had a peculiar affection, died during his incarceration in Ludlow street jail. He said it was the severest blow he had received. Mrs. Tweed is said to have given generously to the poor. During a hard season, when her husband gave \$30,000 to the poor of the part of the city where he lived, it is remembered she interested herself in seeing that it was properly bestowed. Noither Tweed nor his wile was a Roman Catholie. Just after his capture and return from Vigo. Spain, ex-Fire Commissioner Blair, who was his warm personal friend, asked him how his wife took his troubles.

"Oh!" said he, "she is torribly worn down by them. They would kill her if it was not for one thing. I can't understand it. She keeps receiving jetters of consolation from Sisters of Charity from South Carolina, and you gave them a large check."

"Well, I can understand it," said Mr. Bisir added, "and now they are repaying it to her." I we may be a such as I did; she gave as much as I did; she gave as much as I did; she ga three-story brick house, 197 Henry street, where she lived until the time of her removal from the

WAGES ON THE ELEVATED ROADS. A Compromise Agreed Upon that Many of

Within the past six months the wages of conductors on the elevated railways have been reduced from \$2.50 to \$2. Brakemen were cut down from \$2 to \$1.50. The employees who were thus mulcted chose a committee to obtain a restoration of the old rates, or at least a modification of this reduction, from the directors. After several conferences the following com-promise was offered by the directors and accepted by the committee: On and after the 1st of march conductors are to receive \$1.75 a day for their first six months of service. For the next twelve months they are to get \$2, and after they have served eighteen months they will be paid \$2.25. Brakemen are to be paid \$1.40 for the first six months they serve: \$1.50 for the next twelve, and \$1.60 after they have served eighteen months. The committee reported this sliding scale to their constituents at a meeting held in a hotel at Sixty-seventh streat and Third avenue on Thursday evening, and their report was accepted and they were discharged.

A report obtained circulation vesterday, however, that the employees were not to be bound by the action of their committee, and that a strike was contemplated. Their thus proceeding to extremities was said to be based on the supposition that the directors never intended to allow either conductors or brakemen to complete their third six months of service, but proposed on various pretexts, to continually discharge the older hands and employ new in their places, so as to never pay much more than the minimum of wages. A Sun reporter boarded an east-side train at the Battery last evening, and conversed with a hand who was at the meeting of Thursday evening. The man declared that no strike was in contemplation to his knowledge, and that the entire force of employees apparently intended to be bound by the endorsement by the meeting of the committee's acceptance of the sliding scale. His declaration was confirmed by a companion. An employee on the Sixth avenue line seemed to think that the directors would take every opportunity to discharge oid hands, so as to save money by employing new, but did not believe there would be a strike on that account.

Mr. Nathan Guilford, Vice-President of the mathattan Company, said last evening that a strike was out of the guestion. In the first place, company to take the place of the first man who struck. There were, he concluded, that number of applicants for the first vacancy on the books of the company, and the company only employs 2,500 men. for their first six months of service. For the next twelve months they are to get \$2, and after

Committees Examining the Water Front with a View to Providing a Basin.

The amount of shipping in the harbor during the winter has been unprecedentedly large, and, owing to the grain blockade, there has been an unusual number of canal boats sacking a storage place. For the 2,000 canal seeking a storage place. For the 2,000 canal boats that have usually wintered here there is now practically no stated place, the plers designated for their use by the State being filled by other craft through the Winter. This was found to be the case yesterday, when the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange started on an inspection tour of available sites for canal boat storage in the harbor. The gentlemen accompanying and interested in the project were State Engineer Horatio Seymour, Jr., and H. Y. Hurd, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Canals. The Committee on Canals of the Produce Exchange were President Hincken and Vice-President Parker, L. J. N. Stark, E. R. Livermore, Win, A. Cole, Franklin Edson, Edward Annan, Theodore I. Husted, E. L. Williams, A. R. Gry, and W. M. Onderdonk, The Canal Boat Owners' Association was represented by President H. C. Smith, Vice-President G. W. Collins, and Secretary G. J. Rhodes. They represented 2,000 canal boats.

The boat steamed along the East River front from Pier I to 10, and it was seen that all those slips act apart for canal boats were occupied by sailing vessels. The Atlantic Dock and Eric Basin, Brooklyn, were viewed. These basins were considered by the Committee excellent storage places for canal boats and of ample dimensions. But the same difficulty was pointed out here as on the East River front. The basins were filled with sailing vessels. Harsimus Cowé, Morris Canal Basin, and Ellis Island in the bay, and points on the North River were visited. None seemed to please the Committee so well as the Ellis Island location.

On the other land the Canal Boat Owners' Association's Committee preferred their old stand on the East River front, provided it could be extended to Pier 12, and the exclusive right to it given them. bonts that have usually wintered here there is

Arion Masquerade Hall, Thursday, Feb, 19, A coating of real diamond on a pure crystal surface. These are limmphreys's Parisian diamonds, and are for sale only at Humburge's levelry store, 819 Broadway, corner of 12th at. New York. Their lustre is perpetual. "The Circlet of tions" describes them. Mailed free. He has no agents—4cs.

The Victor Baby Food, The greatest blooding to mothers and intants, requires no cooking or seasoning; 25c. All druggists -4/s.

American "Star" Boft Capsules.-Quickest.

JAMES FISK, JR.'S, ESTATE. THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR AND

REFEREE TO THE SURROGATE.

Mrs. Fisk as Executrix-Objections of Paran Stevens's Executors to Her Account-A Stevens's Executors to Her Account—A \$50,000 Loan Disapproved—Stokes's Trial. To the final accounting of Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, as executrix of the late James Fisk, Jr., many objections involving large amounts of money were filed with the Surrogate. The matorder that testimony might be taken and the missing vouchers as far as possible be supplied. The refereo, Mr. Willard Bartlett, filed his report in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The original objecting parties who disputed the accounts were seven in number, including the Eric Railway Company, which claimed to be a creditor of the estate to the amount of \$3,878. 198.56. These several parties prosecuted inquiries Into the condition of the estate for a

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN SYRACUSE.

A Woman Shooting her Companion and then Killing Herself.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 19.—Between 9 and 10 clock last night a man and a woman entered the City Hotel, 92 West Fayette street, The hotel is, in fact, simply a saloon with a few bedrooms. It bears not the best reputation. The man stepped into the barroom and said that he desired a room for himself and wife. He paid the proroom for himself and wife. He paid the proprietor, Charles Coppins, a dollar, and was shown to a room. An hour later he came down stairs and procured some port wine which he took to the room. The couple did not come down to breakfast resterday morning, nor to dinner, and it was thought they had departed. The chambermaid had other work to do, and did not begin to make the beds and arrange the rooms until the middle of the afternose. At a clock she tried the door of room No. 3, but found it locked. She looked through the keyhole and saw the key in the lock on the inside. She informed Mr. Coppins, who at once became impressed that something was wrong. He obtained a knife, and, accompanied by others, went back to the With the kulfe the key was turned sufficiently With the knife the key was turned sufficiently to push it out. Another key was inserted and the lock was spring. On opening the door a frightful spectacle was presented. At the foot of the bed on the floor, partially on her left side, lay the woman. In her left side, lay the woman in her left side, lay the woman in her left hand she held a small hand glass, and in her right a revolver. From a hole in hor right temple a stream of clotted blood extended across her head to the floor.

The man was lying on his left side at the foot of the bed, with the sheets pulled up around his neek. His face was calm but in his left temple was a wound from which the blood had stained and colored fine pillow sheet and the ticking underneath a bright red. He had on nothing except his underglothing and shirt.

JOHN SHERMAN'S BOOM. The Manifesto in His Behalf Issued Last

The adjourned movement in favor of John Sherman for President came off in one of Delmonico's parlors last evening. There were only fifteen persons present. Their conference was conducted with closed doors, and a night watchman from the Custom House sat outside and saw that no one unin-vited obtained admission. The business men in attendance included Samuel A. Haines, William H. Guion, Col. C. E. L. Holmes, and J. S. Page. Charles K. Graham, Surveyor of the Port, appeared as the prime mover of the boom, and was accompanied by his private secretary and stenographer, a baldheaded young man with small side whiskers, whose name is on the pay roll of the Custom House as a clork. The conference lasted about

House as a clork. The conference instead about two hours.

At the close of the conference, the following card, drafted by Surveyor Graham, was furnished for publication:

Believing that to the far-seeing and comprehensive measures advocated by John Sherman while a legislator, that to his bold and wise administration as Secretary of the Treasury, we are cheefy inducted for actual resumption and sound currency, and with the present hopeful and prosperies condition of all the business interests of the country, and

rushed out and fired eight shots at his assailants, but without effect. Two men have been arrested on auspicion.

Yesterday Henry Lowry-Corry, James Chaine, and John Mulholland, Conservative members of Parliament from Ireland, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer in relation to the subject of loans from the Treasury to railways and other public undertakings in Ireland. The Chancellor promised to appoint a select committee to inquire into the subject.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (Liberal), member of the House of Commons for Reading, will in committee move as an amendment to the Government bill for the relief of distress in Ireland, to leave out the restriction of two months as the term for which outdoor relief may be given. He will also move to insert in the bill a new clause to give tenants ejected during the prosent year for non-payment of rent the right to claim compensation for disturbance of tenure, under the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Land act of 1870.

Superintendent Walling's Escape.

Superintendent Walling narrowly escaped being run, over by a baker's wagon, at Third avenue and Nineteenth street, while on his way to the Police Central Office, yesterday morning. The noise of an elevated rail road train prevented him hearing the raile of the road train prevailed him bearing the rastle of the wheels. It was not intil the more of the horse bit his shoulder, that he jumped assle, barely in time to avoid the shafts. The striver tired to except to driving rapidly, but the Superimendent overbook and arrested him. He gave his name as Henry Juncana, and could sheak no English. The Superimendent took him to the Jefferson Market Police viours and made a compisint of reckiess driving. Justice Duffy fixed the prisoner \$2.

Austrian Ministerial Changes.

LONDON, Feb. 14.-The Vienna correspondent of the Manchester Guirdon says. The Austrian Liberal Ministers, Dr. von Stremayr, Minister of Justice.

English Liberals Defeated in Southwark LONDON, Feb. 14 .- At the election yesterday in the horough of Southwark for member of Parliament. Mr. Edward Clarke, the Conservative candidate, was Mr. Edward Clarke, the Conservative candidate, was elected by 805 plarality. The vote stood as follows: Edward Clarke, Conservative, 7,083, Andrew Dunn, Liberal, 6,830; ideorge Shipton, Workingson's representative, 7nd. The result is a Conservative gain as Southwark is a Liberal borough. The chances of the Liberal candidate were impaired, as was anticipated, by the candidacy of Shipton, the workingmen's candidate.

The same effects produced by costly sulphur hats are accomplished by Glenn's sulphur Soap. Of all druggists.

But's lists and Whisker Dye, black of brown, 50c, -4dv.

MISHAPS CAUSED BY FOGS.

ONE STEAMBOAT HARD AGROUND AND ANOTHER RUDDERLESS.

The Bridgeport So High and Dry that Men Leaped Ashore from her Bow-The Min City Brifting with a Broken Apparatus. The steamboat Bridgeport of the Bridge port Steamboat Company was lying high and dry on Old Ferry Point, in the East Biver, last night, and workmen and boat hands were walk-ing underneath her. The Bridgeport started from the city of that name on Thursday night in the heavy fog that lasted until yea-terday morning, and instead of arriving here at 4 o'clock on Friday morning, she did not reach her pier until 3 o'clock that afternoon. By schedule she should o'clock on Friday morning, but it was nearly 12 o'clock at night when the last piece of freight was trucked aboard. It was still forgy, and objects close at hand were the only ones that could

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nightty until last Tuesday, when he complained of being sick, as well as hungry. A fellow indger at his request, went on two crutches to Mr. Simpson, a pawolroke in the Bowery, to request assistance, as from the friend most likely to broader it. Mr. Simpson sent some money to time with the advice to go a hospital. He would not go to Believie, which he called a panier fundituities, but finally convented to go to the Chambers style for the Chambers style for the Linear transfer of the Linear transfer o

Hoyd Winning the Rice on the Tyne.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The sculling match between Robert W. Boyd, the winner of the race with B4 light at Newcastic on Tyne on Monday last, and John Hawdon for 1800, came off over the sone course to day and was a for 20 miles for the race course to day long the race Boyd was the least to the letting be the race Boyd was the layout all in the first two hundred yards had caught up the four length conceded to Hawdon to the exert of the start, and in the first two hundred yards had caught up the four lengths conceded to Hawdon by the conditions of the race. When a half mile had been covered Boyd was leading in grand siyle by several lengths, and continued to increase his advantage to the finish.

JOTTINGS IN AND NEAR THE CITY.

Volney Danforth, and 70 years of Middletown, N. Y., died suddenty, in the office of Humbert, brothers, bank-ers, 7 Nassati street, yesterday afternoon.
Comparabler John Kelly is rapidly recovering from his tellurae, although he still suffers mich jonts and finds tellurae, although he still suffers mich jonts and finds tellurae in the still suffers mich jonts and finds the said last night that he would in all probability be on duty at his office by the middle of the week. Mrs. Margaret Meierhoffer and Frank Lammens, who were onivitied on Friday of the murder of John Melseshoffer, in West brange, taxi fall, were not seitened year-teriay. Judge Depide promised to give the defendants countsel time to prepare arguments on a motion for a new trial.

As a result of the regent investigation at Life Saving States by 31. apposite Freeport, i. I. Leander Losses, the house by 31. apposite Freeport, i. I. Leander Losses, the house house harred, and Keeper Edwards of the Article of the Income of the Investigation of the Investigation